

THEME IN MITCH ALBOM'S NOVEL "FOR ONE MORE DAY"



A Thesis

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The Writer

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ABSTRACT

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Title : Theme in Mitch Albom Novel “For One More Day”

The novel “For One More Day” is one of Mitch Albom’s works that tells about the theme. The aim of this study is to find out the theme in the novel “For OneMore Day” and the form of relationship between the theme and characters in the novel “*For One More Day*”

In analyzing those two cases, the writer used the intrinsic approach in analyzing the novel because they are closely related to the subject matter of this research. The instrument that the writer used in this thesis research was paper note. From this instrument, the writer found and wrote the data or subject matter about theme in the novel “*For One More Day*”. And The procedures of data collection used by the writer were: (1). The writer reads the novel carefully. Through this way, the writer noted some events containing theme on that novel as the primary data. (2). The writer collected and read some related literatures to support the object that to be analyze. This way was used to find out the secondary data in order to get complex data research.

The results of the analysis reveal that there are two main themes in the novel For One More Days by Mitch Albom namely family and childhood. In terms of the relationship between theme and characters, it is uncovered that the theme family and childhood and with relevance daily activities. The two themes are perfectly presented by author through the interaction among the characters.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Literature is the aspect of human activities expressing feeling emotion, thought, and ideas. Also remarked literature is simply another way we can experience that world around us through our imagination. In literature people learn different kinds of literary works and novel as one of the literary works genre that has some advantages.

Literature, often become a subject of study, subdivided into various categories such as poetry, fiction, drama, satire tragedy and quite a few others. We can talk of literature of a particular nation, or people or groups of people such as Arabic literature, American literature, English literature, Indian literature, and African literature. We can talk of literature of a particular historical period or movement, which may often be cross-cultural.

Literary work, be it novels, plays, and other literary works already created one, long before anyone thought about what the nature, value, and meaning of literature itself. It is not only a reflection of life novels and a play is an imagination that can describe the life of a more thorough examination of human behavior, good or bad.

The birth of a literary work is essentially an abstraction of reality that occurs in the community where the author was a member of the public who then described in the literature in the form of using language as a medium of expressing. Thus, it can be understood that everything that happens in people's lives where it is usually the author will be expressed or described about their life.

Novel is formed by two major aspects, namely intrinsic as fact which consists of; plot, theme, character, setting, language, style, and point of view. The extrinsic of the novel is concerned in the study. The conflict illustrated the problematic element of human life that most are resulted from the social behavior of human being. The term novel is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of prose fiction. As prose narratives of Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton which beginning with the eighteenth century, it has increasingly supplement.

The term 'theme' refers to some general idea embedded in a story the key word is general. Therefore, it can be defined as a generalization about life or human character that at story explicitly or implicitly embodies. If we hold into each term of theme definition, we will avoid some of the difficulties student have in discussing theme. Here three common misapprehensions such as; (1) That it is the same as a moral message; (2) That it is always made explicit at some point in the story; (3) That it must embody some startling new truth.

Theme should not be confused with message as though the values of a story to

be measured by how large and strong is the does moral medicine it ladles out to the reader. There may be a moral lesson, of course there often is in the most famous works of literature. Many stories contain no explicit statement of theme. In fact the more artistic stories often avoid making abstract statement to sum up their theme. Theme its basic subject, the fundamental it explore, it's meaning as a whole. The finish work, if it is good will have unity coherence and total meaning and this we may allied its theme. (Carlsen, 1979:20)

“*For One More Day*” is story about a mother and the child. When he was a child, Charley benetto, was asked by his father to choose whether he wanted to live with his mother or his father. But not both. Then he chose to live with his father, because he adored him his father went away when Charley was adult. And Charley was grown by his mother herself. Although frequently he left ashamed about his mother and he also missed his real family.

Years later, when his life was broken by beverage and regret, Charley intended, to commit a suicide. But he failed; he was brought back to his old house and found something surprising. His mother died eight years later still lived there and welcome his going to home. It seemed that something has never happened.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting study under the title theme in Mitch Albom’s Novel “*For One More Day*”, because the writer is interested in studying that focuses on the theme by using intrinsic analysis. Therefore, the writer choose theme because it has power to effect human

behavior, thinking attitude, and their relationship with another people.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background above, the problem statements are as follows:

1. What is the main theme in the novel “For One More Day” by Mitch Albom’s?
2. How is relationship between the theme and characters in the novel “For One More Day” by Mitch Albom’s?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objective of the research are as follows:

1. To find out theme in the novel “For One More Day” by Mitch Albom’s.
2. To find out the relationship the theme and characters in the novel “For One More Day” by Mitch Albom’s.

D. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected to be useful information and motivation for the writer herself and students of literature. This study can be used as a motivation for other students who want to do further research related to the topic.

E. Scope of the Research

In one novel there are many characters contain to build up the story given by the author. In the novel of "*For One More Day*", the writer limits the discussion on many character who have big role in story "*For One More Day*", and the effect to theme by using intrinsic analysis.

F. Definition of Term

Theme

Theme is subject or topic on which a person writers or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument a text and discourse on a certain subject. Without a theme, a story is not a literature but entertainment. There is nothing wrong with entertainment. A story is supposed to entertain. But it is possible for a story to go further, to reading such a story we get away from the medium of everyday life, but we also get to advantage point from which we can greater understanding then we immersed in the immediate. Such a story is literature. It also gives enjoyment and escape, but it also gives insight. (Landy, 1972:199).

The theme of a piece is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the unifying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. To derive the theme of a story, we must ask what its central idea purpose is: what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals (Jabrohim, 1983:105).

Because the theme of a work is seldom started directly, our task as readers is to make inferences about the theme and to try to formulate a direct statement of it. The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious. A theme need not be a moral or message; it may be what the happenings add up to, what the story is about. In many a fine story, theme is the center the moving force, the principle of unity, clearly, such a theme is something other than the characters and events of its story.

According to Nurgiantoro, theme can be divided into characterization, they are:

1. Traditional theme and non traditional theme presumably tells about something negative or bad happening in the first story and ended by happiness or a positive one, comparing with non traditional theme, it presumably tells a story with unhappy ending.

2. Theme refers to humans soul, as Shipley said in his dictionary of world literature, they are:

- Theme refers to a man as molecule it emphasizes the characters physical activities and the setting of the story.

- Theme refers to a man as protoplasm. It emphasizes the character's sexual abasement activities as human:

- Theme refers to a man socials it refers the character's social interactions

-Theme refers to a man as individualism. It refers the character's as picture of an individual man who had many of problems in their social interaction.

3. Major theme and minor theme, Both refer to primary level of theme. Major theme or central theme is the main idea of the whole story. According to (Burhan,2006:20), major theme can be found by paying attention of the major characters activities. Minor theme or sub is the increasing idea as part of the story.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Finding

Relating with this thesis, some of the researchers investigated the similar research. For example:

Nugrahayu (2006:8) studied theme in the novel “*Sense and Sensibility*” by Jane Austen. He described about theme. The discussion deals with the theme of the main character, Jane Austen. In the analysis, the thesis writer wants to know the theme and the relationship between theme and character. Nugrahayu used the literary approach, applying the theories of theme, Title, point of view, conflict, style, plot, setting. Besides, the thesis writer used the theme to support the analysis. Through the analysis of Jane Austen, Nugrahayu finds out that the theme of the novel is how the social background of American society around years 1870.

Heiner (2002) conducted a study on the analysis of theme and character in Harold Pinter’s “*The Homecoming*”. The analysis explains about theme in the novel. The story of the novel tells about Max as theme, he has to act not only as a mother but also as a father. He has a big responsibility for his family. But his son (Lenny) sometimes does not like his father’s character. Max always feels sad and fenestrated, because he thinks that he has failed in becoming a good single parent. But he always hopes one day his son will succeed in his career.

In analyzing the theme from the novel "*For One More Day*" by Mitch Albom's, the writer presents in the form of the theme in the novel such as the relationship theme and character.

B. Definition of Novel

A novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in story form. The English word "novel" is derived from the Italian word "novella", meaning a tale, a piece of news. One particular forms literary works by authors who express their feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences into literary works and they try to make writing magnificent and interesting to read. (Subair: 2006:5)

Novel is a book length story in prose form that applied to fiction when sometimes the author who created it described the picture of life and human experiences. It is accordance with the opinion of reeve in Wellek and Warren (1993:282) that the novel is picture of real life and manners, and the time in which is written. The written of a novel is called a novelist.

Novel is generally though the novel contains about forty-five thousand words or more. Works are prose fiction of farm about fifty thousands to about forty five thousand words in commonly called novel. The novel is longer (at least 40.000 words) and more complex than either the short story or the novella and is not bound by the structural and metrical restrictions of plays or poetry. In most cases a novel is about characters and their action in everyday life with emphasis on the "novelty" of the narrative.

A novel is kind of fiction that comes from the imaginative thought of the authors and the describes invented people and events which are not real. A novel as reading book give us conscious about we are never seen before. It can make us feel sad, happy or event angry according to story of the novel. Novel usually illustrate about part of human life such as when they face a set of life problems when they get married, when they struggled for reaching better serpent and honor from the society and so on. It could be said from the definition above that novel is a long work of fiction, that deals with characters and setting comes from the imaginative thought of the author and presenting the imitation of real life. In the other word a novel could be express the author's feelings, though and experiences in more wide detailed.

The novel is one kind of literature that interested writing and readers from approximately two hundred years ago. In further developments, the term "novel" is more commonly used than the term "romance".

Novel is used in its broadest sense to designate any extended fictional narrative almost always in prose. In practice, however, its use is customarily restricted to narrative in which the representation of character occurs either in a static condition or in the process of development as the result of events or actions.

The term novel is an English counterpart of the Italian novella, a short compact, broadly realistic tale popular in the medieval period and best represented by those in the Decamore. In most European counties the word

roman is used rather than novel, thus linking the novel with the older romance, of which, in a sense, the novel is an extension. The conflict between the imaginative recreation of experience implied in roman and the realistic representation of the soiled world of common people implied in the novel has been present in the form from its beginning, it accounted for a distinction often made in the eighteenth and nineteenth countries between the romance and the novel, in which the romance was the tale of the long ago, the far away, or the imaginatively improbable; whereas, in the novel was bound by the facts of the actual world and the laws of probability. (William Kenney, 1996:305)

Among literary theorists we have to distinguish between the novel of romance, said that the novel reveals a concentration of life at a tense moment while the novel describes the life of say a large and usually depicts scenes from childhood to adulthood and died. (Trimmer, 1988:32)

A novel has their own characteristics, among others that raise novel issues and resolve them in detail. The novel has more space than a longer path than the other literary types. Environment that affects the story is also presented in a complete structure and takes the story into the wider development but limited. Displaying the conflict and climax in the plot or plots by providing a more extensive development resulting in too different from romance novels.

C. Kinds of Novel

Novel is sometimes called as novella. This means the novel belong to certain category if they contain some recognizable kind of structure or theme.

Such category is:

1. Historical novel is a detailed reconstruction of life in another time, perhaps in another.
2. Apprenticeship novel is the kind of the novel in which a youth struggle towards maturity, seeking some consistent world view or philosophy of life.
3. Picaresque novel is a novel told in a series of rather than in one all unifying plot and narration.
4. Nonfiction novel is a novel where author present the actual people and event in a story form (Hariratul, 1988, 5).

D. Element of the Novel :

1. Title

The title of the novel is often service of function. It may name the chief character, may suggest the plot, may mention some significant objects, or may indicate the nature of the story. A title may serve several purposes and gives both the place and something more. Beside that some titles aim at suggestiveness. (Hariratul, 1988:6)

2. Point of View

Point of view is important in telling a story. For it determines how much the reader must know, and can know. Of what is happening. A story

can be told from one of four different points of view. The first point of view the story is told as though the author is in it. "I" is the character who tells the story.

In the third person point of view the story is told as it happens to one of the characters; he, she, it, or they. In the dramatic point of view the reader is an observed. He is not permitted into their thoughts. With omniscient point of view the author can tell anything he wants his reader to know. He can reveal the enormous thoughts of his characters. And he makes comment upon them.

It has an advantage, means the author can describe the protagonist and indicate things to the reader that the protagonist doesn't know. To identify the omniscient power in each character: we find out if the novelist tells his/her story in the person, in his omniscient power are going to be restricted. But if he tells the story in the third person, he may or may not decide to use restricted omniscient power.

The great majority of first novels are written in the first person for two reason: (1). It as a much easier grammatical form to handle, we communicate with each other in our daily lives in the first person, (2). The great majority of first novels are autobiographical to a great extent and as such must be narrated in the first person. Most novels however are narrated in the third person.

Point of view one of 4 different: (1). Its person singular I, (2). Its person singular Me, (3). Its person singular He, (4). Its person singular They. (Hariratul, 1988:9)

3. Conflict

A novel must be dramatic. It must be like on stage, or a movie or a television play. When we go to the movie. We don't expect the writer to come out on stage and tell us about everything that happens, we want see it actually happen.

It is come with the novel. We don't expect or want the writer to start out simply by saying. "once upon time" and then tell us everything. We want him to show us something as it is happening. We want to involve our self in what is going on rather than merely hear about what is going on. Therefore, the story must appeal to the emotion of the reader. (Hariratul, 1988:12)

4. Theme

Theme is what the story about. Related to the moral. The theme is certainty depicted as a port royal of a struggle between good and evil.

Theme is the central idea in an essay; it is also often termed the thesis. Everything in an essay should support the theme in one way or another. The term "theme" refers to some general idea embedded in a story the key word is general. Therefore can be define as a generalization about life or human character that a story explicitly or implicitly embodies. If you hold each

term of theme definition you will avoid some of the difficulties students have in discussing theme.

Theme is the subject or topic on which a person writes or speak; a subject of discourse or dissertation composed by a student on give subject. Theme of a story is any general ideas or insights the entire story reveals in literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious. A theme is no necessarily a moral or message; it my be what happening in a story or what the story is about. A literary fiction, sometimes describes one main idea as the purpose of the fiction that the author created. However sometimes theme in fiction is implicit in a series of incident, therefore the reader need interpretation, perception and be careful to catch what the author to convoy the reader. From reading result the reader tries to find out the theme from story. Because theme is generally have the character of neutrally in means that the authors do not mention it directly, hence readers free to determine. It by himself from the story according to understanding of those fiction. (hariratul, 1988:20)

5. Style

Style is the way in which in an author selects arranges and presents his words. It is the manner expression. Himself/his individuality in all sincerity and honesty in use of his language.

Style consist of all the complex effects, that to be found in sentences length, rhythm, pauses, climaxes, antithesis and many others aspects the use

of language. Good style in the novel writing to day is the effective use of words, so that they carry their meanings to the reader clearly, logically and purposefully.

In traditional theories of rhetoric, style were classified into 3 main levels: (1). The high (or grand); (2). The middle (or mean); (3) The low (or basic, or plain) style. The function using the style is to colored and more embellish the lines of the story. (Hariratul, 1988,26-27)

6. Plot

Plot is the sequence of the actions and events in events in a story. Since every story, true or fictional, portrays human being engaged in actions and participating in events, it follows the every story has a plot, one that can be sketched in summary or outline. And plot is the event of a story such a plot has Aristotle said, a beginning, middle, and end.

The variety of plot:

1. Man in a hole

The oldest and the most popular kind of plot is the actions begins with a man or a group of men getting trapped in some kind of a hold goes on to show how they try to clime out, and ends with them either ends with them either escaping to safety or sliding back to the bottom for good.

2. Man on a road

A plot needs unity otherwise there is not one story, but several. Many novels and some short story achieves their unity, not through a single

action but through various stages on the road of life, this called man on a read. This kind more often found in novels than in short stories.

3. Man in a tub

Man in a tub is a straight forward unstructured, usually commonplace event, and then a flash of realization, can form the skeleton of a plot.

In narrative, a plot or storyline is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story, particularly towards the achievements of some particular artistic or emotional affect.

A plot is the motion structure in fiction. A plot is “the arrangement of incidents” that each follow plausibly from the other. There is a great variety to plot forms. Some plot is designed to achieve tragic, affects, and others to achieve the effect of comedy, romance, satire, and any other genre.

The author plans plot. The story moves from a beginning through a series of event to a climax or turning point, and then to a logical end. The exciting forces are those statements or happenings that excite the reader and are part of the build up the story. The exciting forces are part of rising action that leads up to a climax, point where the action is at its peak- most intense, or most dramatic- and then falls off to reveal what happens in the end. Certainly, a story is not following this exact order, but even when it doesn't, most of these elements of plot will be in it. A story can start at the end in short, the story may start at any point, but the other part will probably fit in it to give the story unity.

The qualities of plot are divided into:

1. We demand in a plot is that it be exciting, at least more exciting than the everyday reality that surround us. Look back o your experiences during the part of ten hours. As the example, could you make them into a plot? of course you could simply by giving an orderly summary of what you did and what happened to you, but would be a good plot, would it make a good blueprint for a story. Probably not unless you did something as unusual as falling in love or lived through something as memorable as an earthquake.
2. A successful plot must have a good structure that is the episode must be arranged effectively and most important part of plot structure is tying all the incidents together, so that one leads naturally into another.

7. Setting

Setting is the time, place and reality within which story takes place. Setting seems to be insignificant element in some stories; they could take place just as well any time or place. In other stories most, in fact setting is much more important. We have to understand where the characters in which are period of time society and at which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story.

Setting is what gives the reader information he needs for an intelligent reading of the story. We must know where the story is talking places, and

we must know when the story is taking place further more. It presents us with a tone or mode that hangs over the story.

Setting is the locale and period in which a story occurs. A story must take a place in space and time, and therefore must have some setting. Setting as important as the character. It has 3 principal functions: (a). It can give immediacy to story. If the setting is recognizably credible, the actions that take place in it absorb some of this credibility as they do in a semi-documentary film. (b) The setting can lend an atmosphere to a story and thus contribute to its emotional effect. (c) Finally the setting can enter directly into the meaning of a story.

8. Character

Character simply means a person who acts, appears, or is referred to in work. As a literary term has an altogether different meaning. It refers to any of the make-believe persons we encounter in fiction. The most common term for the leading male character is the hero. The leading character is a more ordinary and realistic character, one without quite so many implications of virtue, is protagonist and his opponent called antagonist (man or woman who is working for an ideal). (Outline of Literature, 2001: 30)

Character is an imaginary person who acts in a story. We will know how people act and think through character, what a character does with social condition and social life, because a character is also a member of society

truth fully. Beside that, it is a particular intrinsic element in developing a conflict in the story, so that he is one of the things that very important in a fiction and even determine because it is impossible if there a story without character that finally that a story line. All conflict or events in the fiction expand through the action of the figures (Sumardjo,1984:132).

Generally, character in a story has a certain characterization through his attitude, utterance, and action for this many ways can be done to understand. There are two methods of characterization: the dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic, we form our opinion of the character from they do and say, from their environment, and from hat other character think of him. In the analytic method, the author comments upon the character, explaining their motives, their appearance, and their thought.

According to the role, character classified into the major character and minor character. Major character are the person who dominate the story from the beginning until the end of story. They share active in making or creating the conflicts and finally finish it. Usually these major character represent the author in submitting messages or meaning life to reader; while minor characters are supporter figures, their attendance is limited to the role they bring.

Furthermore, according to the function, major character is divided into protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist character usually have the character of goodness, helpful, patient, etc, while the antagonist character

usually are the enemy of the protagonist. They are usually identical with the bad things and very hateful to protagonist. Generally they are troublemaker. Besides, according to the existence, character are divided into fictional character and non-fictional characters. A fictional character is a person whose existence originates from a fictional work or performance. This character can be animal, gods, and even inanimate objects; while a nonfictional character is a character that actually exist in the history, though his exploitation in the story may differ from his historical activities.

The follow are some ways in which readers sometimes classify character:

1. A dynamic character is one who changes significantly during the course of the story. Changes considered to qualify a character as dynamic include changes in insight or understanding changes in commitment, and change in values change in circumstance; even physical circumstance, do not apply unless they result in some change within the character self .
2. A static character does no undergo significant change whether round of flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary characters in order to let them serve as thematic or plot elements (Hariratul, 1988, 7).

E. Synopsis of The Novel “For One More Day”

For One More Days tell the story of Charley, a child of Charley, a child of divorce who is always forced to choose between. His mother and father. His grows into a man and stars a family of his own. But one fateful weekend, he leaves his mother to secretly be with father and she dies while he is gone. This haunts him for years. It leads him to depression and alcoholism. One night, he decides to take his life. But some-where between this world and the next, he a counters his mother again. In their home town, and gets to spend one last day with her. The day he missed and always wished he'd had. By the end of this magical day. Charley discovers how title he really knew about his mother, the secret of how her love saved their family, and how deeply he wants the second chance to save his own.

Mitch Albom mesmerized readers around the world with his number-one New York Times bestsellers. The five people you meet in heaven and Tuesdays with marry, now he returns with a beautiful, haunting novel about the family we love and the chances we miss. For One More Day is the story of a mother and son, and a relationship that last a lifetime and beyond. It explores the question: what would you do if you could spend For One More Day with a lost loved one?

Charley Benetto, his life ruined by alcohol and regret, returns to his hometown with plans to kill himself. There, he makes an astonishing discovery: his mother who died eight year ago, is still living in their old house,

and she welcomes him back as if nothing had ever happened. For *One More Days* follows the one ordinary day so many of us years for: a chance to make good with a lost parent, to explain family secrets, and to seek forgiveness. Though Albom's inspiring characters and masterful story telling. Readers will newly appreciate those whom they love-and may have though they'd lost in their own lives. *For One More Days* is a book for anyone in a family, and will be cherished by Albom's millions of fans worldwide. In an inspirational debut novel by the author of *Tuesdays with Morrie*, Charles Chick Benetto, grieving over the death of his mother, uses alcohol as crutch to deal with his loneliness, isolation, and depression and the disintegration of his mother's ghost bring him new awareness and leads him to attempt to put his life back together.

F. Biography of Mitch David Albom

Mitch Albom, 45 is a bestselling author, Nationally-Syndicated newspaper columnist for the Detroit Free press, Nationally-Syndicated radio host for ABC and flagship station WJR-AM in Detroit, and television commentator who regularly appears on ESPN's sport reporters.

Mitch Albom is the author of seven books, including *Tuesdays with Morrie*, the phenomenal New York Times bestseller that first appeared on that list in October 1997 and stayed atop the list for four straight years. Oprah Winfrey produced a major television movie for ABC based on *Tuesdays with Morrie* that aired in December 1999 and starred Jack Lemmon and Hank Azaria. A phenomenon in its own right, the movie was not only the most-

watched on any network for that year, in its also earned four Emmy Awards in 2000, including those for “Best Actor” (lemmon) and “Best Supporting Actor (Azaria). Tuesdays with Morrie has been turned into a play, which can be seen in theatres around the country. With more than five million copies now in print, Tuesdays bestseller in japan, Australia, Brazil, and England.

Alboms’s Tuesdays with Morrie story has been featured in many publications, including people Magazine, TV Guide, and Redbook. Albom has also been featured on several national television programs, including The Oprah Winfrey Show, NBC’s today show, the CBS Early show, Larry king live, Charley rose, Nightline and good morning America.
(<http://booksonboard.com./biographies/index>)

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Method

Research is systematic process, which is conducted by reliable and qualified person to sort out a problem with the support of a certain amount of specific data as the basic to draw conclusion. Research is not only a systematic process, but using a scientific method also carries it out. (hamdayani, 2009:26)

This research is included in descriptive research which involves reading, comprehending, and giving, and giving meaning in interpreting the data. Used to find out the elements of the novel.

B. Data Sources

Before describing much about method of collecting data, the writer explains the data. Data in this research can be divided into two categories, namely:

1. The primary data in the main data as the object of the research. In this case, the primary data is the novel itself.
2. The secondary data in reference, which has something to do with the topic of the research.

C. Instrument of Data Collection

The instrument that the writer used in this thesis research was notes taking. From this instrument, the writer found and wrote the data or subject matter about theme in the novel “*For One More Day*”.

D. Procedures of Data Collection

The procedures of data collection used by the writer were:

1. The writer read the novel carefully. Through this way, the writer notes some events containing theme on that novel as the primary data.
2. The writer collected and read some related literatures to support the object that to be analyze. This way was used to find out the secondary data in order to get complex data research.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected were analyzed by using intrinsic analysis. Intrinsic analysis is inner or from inside, and belonging to a thing by its very nature from be treated as something intrinsic, as the very essence of the thing.

F. Procedures of Data Analysis

The procedures of data analysis were as follow:

1. The writer analyzed sentence in the novel carefully and then determine what are found in the novel.
2. The writer identified the problem discussed on the study.
3. The writer observed all of the information, related to the topic of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

1. Theme in the novel “*For One More Day*” by Mitch Albom’s

Based on the comprehensive analysis, the writer found out that, there were two forms of theme in the novel “*For One More Day*” by Mitch Albom’s. They were: (a). family; (b). Childhood.

2. Relationship between theme and character in the novel “*For One More Day*”, by Mitch Albom’s.

- a. Theme

-Love between family and childhood

There are several manifestations of this theme in “*For One More Day*”. Throughout the novel, love between family and childhood is sought, rejected, offered, withheld, surrendered to, reviled and revered, lost and rediscovered. As Such, it’s portrayed as one of the most, if not the most, important source of emotional motivation in a person’s life. Chick’s father felt it, but he expressed it in a limited way, and wanted Chick to express his love in similar limited fashion. Chick struggled desperately to live within terms, but he found that he’s simply unable to do so, either to his own satisfaction or his father’s. As a parent himself, Chick felt love for his daughter and makes a degree of effort to do better

by her, but he found himself handicapped by his crippling determination.

b. Character

1. Maria Benetto

She is mother for Charley. She is wife for Chick (bonetto). She is a very good mother.

2. Chick (Bonetto)

Chick Bonetto is alcoholic, ex-baseball player who decides to commit suicide after he is not invited to his daughter's wedding. Chick wakes up and makes his way to his mother's house. Though she died ten years ago, she is in the kitchen cooking a meal and giving him advice. A sentimental story where the main character gets a second chance to spend time with some who he love.

3. Charley

Charley returns to his old family home, and spends one more day with his mother, wherein a number of previously unknown factors related to his difficult childhood and troubled relationship with his father are revealed to him. His mother assists him in resolving his issues and getting his life back on track. The day ends when Benetto regains consciousness at the foot of the water. Hotheaded, drunkard, and stubborn.

B. Discussion

1. The theme of the novel “*For One More Day*” by Mitch Albom’s

The forms of family which Mitch Albom’s described in “*For One More Day*” are as follows:

- a. Family

Charley Benetto's (Michael Imperial) life has hit a major roadblock, and in a moment it will collide with an even larger truck as he drunkenly careens down a dark road. The trail that led him to this despairing moment makes up the balance of this film, which is pieced together through a series of disjointed flashbacks. As a child, "Chick" (played by Vadim Imperoli) adored his baseball-worshipping father (Scott Cohen), even though the man frequently pitched harsh comments about having no sympathy for losers. Coming in from the diamond, his mother (Samantha Mathis) tried to soften the blows by providing unconditional love. The bewildered boy felt caught in the perpetual tug-of-war between their divergent personalities, until the day his parents' relationship suddenly snapped.

“Let me guess. You want to know why I tried to kill myself. You want to know how I survived. Why I disappeared. Where I've been all this time. But first, why I tried to kill myself, right? It's OK. People do. They measure themselves against me. It's like this line is drawn somewhere in the world and if you never cross it, you'll never consider throwing yourself off a building or swallowing a bottle of pills—but if you do, you

might. People figure I crossed the line. They ask themselves, "Could I ever get as close as he did?. ..."(For One More Day, 2006: 5)

As Chick grows he continues to foster resentment against the woman whom he now also blames for not supporting his baseball dreams. Whenever he is put in a position to choose between her or his beloved sport and Dad, he always picks the latter. So it's no wonder he opts to play ball instead of participating in the seventieth birthday celebration for his mother (now played by Ellen Burstyn). What is a little out of character is his reaction when it turns out that the special day he trades is her last in mortality. Haunted by regret, Chick dives into the bottle, eventually estranging his own family. But he is unable to drown his sorrow after he discovers his daughter (Emily Wickersham) has gotten married without inviting him to the wedding.

"What finished me, what pushed me over the edge, strange as it sounds, was my daughter's wedding. She was twenty-two now, with long, straight hair, chestnut-colored, like her mother's, and the same full lips. She married a "wonderful guy" in an afternoon ceremony..."(For One More Day, 2006: 6)

But just as he pulls out the pistol he's been keeping in his possession and Points it at his head, he sees his mother coming toward him. Not sunder standing How could be possible, he gives into the

vision and is offered the ultimate gift: an Opportunity to relive that last day with his mother.

“As a child, Charley "Chick" Benetto was told by his father, "You can be a mama's boy or a daddy's boy, but you can't be both." So he chooses his father, only to see the man disappear when Charley is on the verge of adolescence...(For One More Day: 2006.16)”.

Based on a novel by Mitch Albom's, this tale of miraculous insight and second chances is another example of the author's seemingly insatiable curiosity about the transition dividing life from death. Like his incredibly moving *“The Five People You'll Meet In Heaven”* from a few years earlier, this made-for-TV-movie adaptation presents its metaphysical concept without pandering to a particular belief, aside from the notion that it is shortsighted to believe life ends at the grave.

The story offers other lessons as well, which are applicable to the here and now. These include an exploration of how misconceptions can destroy lifelong relationships, the harboring childhood hurts and the healing power of love and forgiveness. Although the movie contains depictions of alcoholism, the automobile accident (not seen in detail), a suicide attempt, a handful of minor profanities and discussions of infidelity, this quietly poignant story is worthy of an evening's time. Likely of more interest to adults than children, *“For One More Day”*

will undoubtedly leave you thinking about your own family and the things you can do to nurture cherished relationship.

b. Childhood

Charley, a broken man whose life has been crumbled by alcohol and regret hits rock bottom and staggers back to his old house, to find mother who died eight years earlier is still living there, and welcome him home as if nothing ever happened:

“A year after my mother died, I did the dumbest thing I’ve done financially, I let a sales woman talk me into an investment scheme. She was young and good-looking in that confident, breezy, two buttons undone fashion that makes an older man feel bitter when she walks past him unless, of course, she speaks to him...”(For One More Day: 2006.6)

What follows is the one “ordinary” day so many of us yearn for, a chance to make good with a lost parent, to explain the family secrets, and to seek forgiveness. Somewhere between this life and the next, Charley learns the astonishing things he never knew about his mother and her sacrifices. And he tries with her tender guidance, to put the crumb pieces of his life back together.

“So I was a daddy's boy. I mimicked his walk. I mimicked his deep, smoky laugh. I carried a baseball glove because he loved baseball, and I took every hardball he threw, even the ones that stung my hands so badly I thought I would scream. When school was out, I would run to his liquor store on Kraft Avenue and stay until dinnertime, playing with empty boxes in the storeroom, waiting for him to finish. We would ride home together in his sky blue Buick sedan, and sometimes we would sit in the driveway

as he smoked his Chesterfields and listened to the radio news led...”(For One More Day: 2006.16)

"Chick's Story" Chick describes how his life deteriorated after his mother's death (see "Quotes," p 4); essentially, how he came to lose faith in himself. He describes how he became increasingly dependent on alcohol, lost money on seductive investment schemes, got fired from a series of jobs, and became estranged from his wife and family. He says the turning point to the desire to kill himself (see "Quotes," p. 3) was the moment at which he received a photograph of his daughter's wedding to which he hadn't been invited. At that point, the narrative interjects a quotation from a poem, described as having been found among Chick's notebooks. In the quote, a dying soul is described as "blundering back to God".

Based on the above, it appears that there is something appreciated by the members of child such as power, both descendants of the people, family and the others will be the basis of the system of child.

2. The relationship between theme and character in the novel “For One More Day” by Mitch Albom’s

Based on the definition of theme and character, relationship with the characters is highly related theme, it is related. Hence the writer can conclude that, the theme can influence so that causes the happening of

the character. In his case hard theme or antagonist character has big possibility to create character as according to nature him related to values. In this case, Chick (Benetto) as a main character has undergone the conflict. We can see in the early story. Where have happened character early which later on become root so that other character which also caused the happening of ruination a family have to die because the Maria and deed of its own family.

Based on what were happened in this novel, so the writer can make the conclusion that the characters in this novel were happened because of the major character.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

1. The themes that arise in novel are family and childhood

Based on the thorough analysis in the novel “For One More Days” by Mitch Albom, it is revealed that there are two main themes appear namely family and childhood. It raises the theme of family in which it entirely discusses how a mother struggle to take care of her child. The second theme which is discussed in the novel is about childhood in which it mainly talks about a child who is able to live and survive in conditions that are not intact families.

2. The relationship between character and theme in the novel “*For One More Day*”. By Mitch Alboms

After analyzing this novel, the writer founds much realism regarding that everyone has different character. Not only that, the writer is also able to know or understand knowledge especially about literature works. This character can create theme because basically characters are like these. It will win its self and it does not want to give in. on the contrary weak character or protagonist character is a patient character becoming victim or protagonist of antagonist.

B. Suggestions

Based on the analysis of the theme in this novel, the writer tries to present the suggestion for the readers. The writer suggests the readers to take the lesson from the novel "*For One More Day*". This novel in the reality a lot of giving knowledge addition. For good writer face vocabulary and also understanding in life aspect. For that writer wish to lay some the following suggestion:

1. The writer would like suggest to other students to study other aspect of the novel "*For One More Day*" because there are many aspects in this novel which is very interesting to study.
2. After the writer had analyzed the relationship between the theme and character in the novel "*For One More Day*", the writer hopes to next researcher who wants to analyze character, not only focus on novels but also of other forms of literary works such as drama, film or a short story
3. The writer suggest to next researchers to examine any literary works especially the theme family and childhood and with relevance daily activities.

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